

British Drive Forward on 30-Mile Front; Take Many Towns, Captives by Thousands; French Continue to Make Gains in South

Newsdealers Threatened by Hearst Agents

Two Brooklyn Men Have Licenses "Revoked" by City Employee

Strikers Preparing For Fight in Court

News Company Refuses to Sell The Tribune at Quoted Price

Warned by the aggressive attitude of the newsdealers that they would defend their rights to the limit, William R. Hearst's friends in the city administration yesterday changed their methods of trying to force newsdealers to buy Hearst papers they cannot sell. Instead of working in the open, as on other days, the higher officials, following the example of Mayor John F. Egan, had nothing to say, and so far as the public records go did nothing. It is the mean time inspectors of the Bureau of Licenses were sent among the dealers, threatening cancellation of licenses. In two cases the motions of cancelling licenses were gone through.

Both of these cases were in Brooklyn, and as in the case of John Williamson, the first Hearst victim, both dealers at Borough Hall, unlike the Williamson case, in which William R. Hearst, acting Park Commissioner, took action and served a formal notice, the victims of the alleged cancellations were given no formal notice that their franchises to do business had been cancelled.

Police Not Notified

All they know is that in mid-afternoon a man whose name to them is unknown, but whom they say they know to be an employee of the Bureau of Licenses, asked to see their licenses, wrote "Revoked, August 22," on the back of each, and, apologizing for having to do such work, advised the holders that they would hear from the police later. The irregularity of the thing is evidenced by the fact that, in violation of the usual custom, the police were not notified that any license had been cancelled.

Threats to "Fix" Dealers

Mr. Quigg was told that in some instances threats were made to "fix" dealers who would not comply with the demands of these agents, and in at least one instance an attempt was made to create trouble in a family. The dealers will have another conference with Mr. Quigg on Monday, when additional evidence will be presented to him. The case of the dealers Mr. Quigg submitted to the various publishers yesterday in the form of a letter published in another column of the Tribune this morning.

Hearst Papers Unobtainable

So far as the sales of papers yesterday were concerned, it could not be seen that the efforts of the Hearst agents in and out of city office to push their wares were very successful. As on preceding days, it was difficult

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Facts on To-day's Draft Registration

All young men who have become twenty-one years of age between June 5 and August 24 (to-day), inclusive, must enroll to-day between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. at the headquarters of the local board covering their address. The board's address can be ascertained at the nearest police station. Failure to register means a loss of right to deferred classification, prosecution for a misdemeanor and possible immediate induction into service.

Strike on 3d Ave. Car Lines Started; Unionism the Issue

Walk-Out Voted One Day After New Increase in Pay Is Granted

Employees of the Third Avenue Railway Company met last night in Bohemian National Hall, 321 East Seventy-third Street, and amid cheers voted an immediate strike. Then they poured out of the hall to notify every motorman and conductor on the night

House Refuses To Delay Draft Call of Youths

Attempt to Get Deferred Classification for Boys Is Voted Down

Age Limits to Stand 18 to 45 as Planned

Quick Adjournment Taken to Prevent Wiping Out of Many Exemptions

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune) WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—With no hampering restrictions on the age limits of eighteen to forty-five, the Administration man power bill will be passed by the House and Senate. This was made clear to-night when the House, just before adjourning, voted down by a rising vote the McKenize amendment, which would have delayed the calling of the younger boys until all those of greater ages had been taken. The rising vote on this amend-

Flame and Steel Fail to Retard American Blow

Local Attack Near Fismes Straightens Line Held by Our Men

(By The Associated Press) WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE FRONT, Aug. 23.—The Germans employed hand grenades and flame throwers against the Americans this morning in an endeavor to check a local attack west of Fismes. The Americans used their rifles effectively, killing many Germans and putting others to flight and straightening the line north of the Vesle according to plans. The American batteries put over a barrage before the infantrymen went forward. A detachment of German infantry tried to head off the attacking Americans, but the latter were too much for them. About twelve prisoners were taken by the Americans. The famous Fourth German Guard Division, which was thrown against the Americans beyond the Ourcq in an endeavor to stem the tide of the Franco-American advance, has been withdrawn. Prisoners taken by the Americans west of Fismes were from the 29th Division.

U. S. Destroys U-Boats Trying To Blockade A French Port

Attempt to Blow Up Several American Troopships Is Frustrated

Newest Craft Lost by Huns

Foe Is Outwitted in Effort to Prevent Landing of Our Boys Abroad

(Special Cable to The Tribune) (Copyright, 1918, by The Tribune Association—New York Tribune) WITH THE AMERICAN DESTROYER FLOTILLA IN THE BAY OF BISCAY, Aug. 23.—Within the last few days Germany has made a sensational attempt to blockade one of the French ports at which American troops enter. It was one of her most daring submarine exploits, but it has failed because of the American navy. Some of her newest and biggest U-boats, commanded by her most courageous and resourceful and yet foolhardy officers, were consigned by the American destroyer flotilla to the bottom of the sea near the French coast. Unlike recent "Fat Bertha" activities, the blockade was prepared for more than "window dressing" for the discouraged populace. It was a counter attack for the great land disasters. It was the last hope to prevent American troops from arriving in France.

Had it succeeded it would have been a real blow below the belt. Its purpose was to destroy an entire convoy of American troopships near the entrance to the French port. In addition to taking the toll of lives, it was designed to block the harbor and thus square accounts for what the British navy accomplished at Zeebrugge and Ostend.

The boats assigned to the task did not lurk far out, seizing the rare chance for a thrust in the dark, but they crept inland to a point where it was believed convoys must pass. Then, with torpedoes and mines, they waited to sink every big ship before the destroyer escort had time to react. It was a great gamble for great stakes, worth playing for, though the submarine officers knew they would be lost even in winning it. The biggest ships of the convoy which were marked for destruction belonged to Germany in 1914.

The silent navy that outwitted the submarines and then destroyed them considers the battle only as an episode in a day's work, and would probably not have mentioned it. By chance I was aboard one of the destroyers in the escort, and now have permission to give certain details.

German submarine commanders know much about sea routes, currents, drifts, rocks and channels. Their ingenuity in map making has applied to the sea as well as to land, but against the sturdy Breton pilots

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"We Have Just Begun; We Shall Continue," Declares Marshal Foch

(By The Associated Press) WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 23.—"Everything is going well. We have begun our action, and we shall continue," said Marshal Foch to war correspondents who were received by him in an old chateau to-day. Advancing to meet his visitors, with simple cordiality, he said: "I am glad to see you, but I do not know just what I can say to you, other than that everything is going well. We have begun our action, and we shall continue." "For the future," he said, "realities are far better than any sort of promise. It is useless to make promises that may give rise to exaggerated hopes. Nothing but realities count."

Reminded of a previous occasion when he said that the German wave had been broken, Marshal Foch replied: "Well, now it is retiring, see for yourselves." One correspondent having referred to the French soldiers, the marshal said: "You may say anything you like about them. Whatever you say will never be too much. They are going on without respite, without relief and without rest. We can ask anything of them; they are always ready to go on."

"You may tell the American people that their soldiers are admirable," said Marshal Foch to the correspondent of The Associated Press. "They ask nothing better than to go to their death. They can be reproached only with rushing ahead too fast—it is necessary to hold them back."

Referring to the British troops, Marshal Foch said: "You see they are fighting well just now in this burning heat. Their ardor is unflagging. They ask nothing better than to march ahead."

Foe's Reserve Force Quickly Cut to Pieces

Byng and Rawlinson Are Believed To Be Crowding Enemy Into Trap

(By The Associated Press) WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 23.—5:40 P. M.—Victorious on a battle front of twenty-three miles, extending from the Cojeul River on the north, across the Aisne and Somme rivers almost to Liège, the Third and Fourth British armies under Generals Byng and Rawlinson at mid-afternoon were vigorously following up their successes of to-day, which apparently has been one of the most disastrous days ever experienced by the Germans.

The enemy has lost wide stretches of ground, many towns, thousands of men made prisoners and large quantities of materials and numerous guns. He has had heavy casualties in dead and wounded.

The Germans have been thrown in before the advancing British armies in an effort to stave off the inevitable, but only to have them mowed down again and again by storms of metal which poured from the British guns. One entire enemy battalion was annihilated during the fighting.

Hundred of Enemy Dead Dead Germans in great numbers are scattered everywhere over the battlefield. As an example, 400 enemy dead were observed this morning on one

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Germans Are Said To Face Greatest Disaster of War

Australians and English Hammer Foe Back on Line From Cojeul River Almost to Chaumes as Poilus Advance in Two Sectors Along the Ailette

Pershing's Army Is Believed To Be Held for Smashing Surprise

Enemy, Rushing Up Great Reserve Force, Suffers Enormous Losses in Killed, While Allied Casualties Are Comparatively Light

August 24, 2:30 A. M. Field Marshal Haig's great drive in Picardy yesterday spread on both its wings, the British and Australian forces hammering the foe back along a thirty-mile front from the Cojeul River, south of Arras, almost to Chaumes, gaining more than two miles at certain points, capturing many villages and thousands of additional prisoners.

The French along the Oise and Ailette made new gains, pushing north across the Divette River between Lassigny and Noyon, and forcing the enemy back in two sections along the battlefield north of Soissons.

Observers on the front say the battle seems to be developing into one of the greatest disasters suffered by the Germans in the whole war. Redoubled forces of the enemy brought up to halt the Allied advance have been mowed down and thrown into confusion by the attacking forces. The battlefield now extends for more than fifty miles.

Byng's Army Captures Many Towns

North of the Somme Byng's Third Army captured the villages of Gomicourt, Ervillers, Hamelin-court, Boyelles, Boiry-Becquerelle, Achiet-le-Grand and Bihucourt, pressing eastward from these places and driving to within two and a half miles of the railroad centre of Bapaume.

Rawlinson's Fourth Army below the Somme captured Chuignolles, Chuignes and Herleville in terrific fighting and pushed on.

Thousands of Germans were captured by the British yesterday. Two thousand had been counted at an early hour. While the Allied losses were unusually light, Haig reported the enemy losses in dead and wounded, as well as prisoners, were very heavy.

Pershing Army Believed Held for Surprise Blow

Washington believes Pershing's new field army is being held for a tremendous blow outside the present main battlefield as soon as the enemy has poured most of his reserves into the conflict now raging.

Austro-Bulgarian forces in Albania have begun a new offensive along a sixty-mile front from the mouth of the Semeni River to the heights of Mali Tomorices, but have made little progress, Rome reports.

Battle in France Now Extends Over a Front of Fifty Miles

LONDON, Aug. 23.—A battle is raging to-day in France on one of the widest fronts of the war. It extends for about fifty miles north from Soissons. Everywhere, according to news received here this afternoon from the battlefield, the struggle has been going successfully for the Entente Allies.

The British Third Army has gained more than a mile on a front of more than seven miles. The British Fourth Army has gained more than two miles on a front of seven miles. The Fourth Army has taken more than 1,500 prisoners to-day. The Third Army captured over 500 Germans in the town of Gomicourt alone.

Boiry-Becquerelle, Boyelles, Hamelin-court and Gomicourt are now held by the British Third Army, according to a report. The British are pushing their attack toward the southeast from Gomicourt in the direction of Bapaume.

The British Fourth Army has gained all its objectives and holds the hill southwest of Cappy and the towns of Chuignolles and Herleville. The French Tenth Army also is moving forward. French patrols at several points have crossed the Aisne River north of Soissons, but the Germans are holding strongly in an extremely awkward pocket. General Byng's attacks of the last two days are regarded here as having been a great success, although the enemy tried tactics of withdrawal in order to avoid battle. But the Germans lost more than 3,000 prisoners, besides great numbers in killed or wounded, and the total British casualties, according to latest reports, have been well below the number of German prisoners taken.

The present German line in the Chemin des Dames region looks very awkward, and a German retirement across the Aisne will give the Entente Allies a good chance at the bridges. There have been large captures of material everywhere, indicating that the Germans are having a hard time. PARIS, Aug. 23.—French troops have crossed the Oise River and the canal at Manicamp, eight miles east of Noyon, and are in the outskirts of the

JUST THE OVERTURE—WAIT TILL HE GETS TO THE SPRING SONG



Travis Petition Upheld by Court

Five justices of the Appellate Division, in Brooklyn, last night, after listening for two hours to arguments in the afternoon concerning the validity of the nominating petitions filed in Albany by State Controller Travis, decided unanimously in favor of the Controller and restored his petitions, which Justice Cropsey on Tuesday had declared invalid.

The opinion was written by Justice Thomas and concurred in by Justices Putnam, Justices Jenks, Mills and Jaycox filed memorandums concurring in most respects with that of Justice Thomas, who held in effect that a certificate by the County Clerk is not essential to the validity of nominating petitions.

runs and urge them to take their cars to the barns and leave them.

The strike came one day after an increase in wages over the increase granted a few days previously had been announced by the company, and is solely on the union issue. The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America, which has made several attempts in the last few years to unionize New York's transit systems, was represented at the meeting by its second international vice-president, Patrick J. O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien said he just happened to be in New York, having stepped over from Newark, where he had been for several days. Hearing that the Third Avenue employees were having a meeting, he said, he dropped in. The men said the company had been discharging many employees recently, and that practically every man who lost his job was a union button. They asserted that the union buttons were the cause of the discharges. Fully 1,000 union members had been discharged, they said, simply because they were union men.

ment was 167 members against, or for the War Department plan, and 120 members for the amendment, or in favor of compelling the classification and drafting of all the older classes first.

The idea is to release man power for necessary work, and incidentally to pick up a little more revenue. The idea appeals very strongly to some members of the committee, though with the draft age extended to eighteen and forty-five and the Crowder's "work or fight" ruling, its range will be somewhat restricted.

Other amendments which would have struck even more forcibly at the War Department's plan for increasing the nation's military man power were defeated by even larger majorities than the McKenize amendment. The last

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